THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO LOOP A SUB-TREASURY.

ry Officials Refuse to State the Time and Piace-Congressman Butler of Iowa Proposes to Besignate the Pansy as the National Flower, and to Have the Flower Appear on the Field of the National Flag So as to Produce the Effect of a Pansy

in a Blue Sky-The FortiScations Bill, WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-Treasury officials refuse to reveal the time and place of the attempt to loot a Sub-Treasury, referred to in the annual report of the Chief of the secret service. Chief A. I. Drummond, in his report, makes this mysterious statement:

Among much incidental work done for the Treasurer and other officers of the department, I may mention the discovery and frustration of a scheme for the looting of a United States Sub-Treasury. While it may have been impossible in accomplishment, the discovery has resulted in making those places for the storage of public moneys more secure and the watchmen in charge more alert."

When the correspondent of THE SUN called upon Mr. Drummond to-day at the Treasury Department he was at first inclined to enter into a discussion of the subject. Before he had proceeded far ex-Chief Brooks, who is now assistant chief, suggested that it might be unwise to reveal the secret, which is now known only to a few trusted officers of the Government and those who were implicated in the plot. Immediately Chief Drummond took the oue from his assistant, and said:

Yes, I guess we had better not go into details. The incident occurred some time before the large shipment of gold from California. and as it is only known to a few of us, there are reasons why we should keep the matter a

Another prominent Treasury official, who is supposed to be lamiliar with such matters, was also interviewed by The Sun correspond-ent. He was willing to discuss the subject, but his remembrance of the incident was not He remembers the story of an attempt to

He remembers the story of an attempt to loot a Sub-Treasury, either in Haltimore or Philadelphia, but he was not certain as to the city. The secret service people claimed that the attempt was actually made, but some of the Treasury officials were inclined at the time to doubt the story.

It is probable that the report of Chief Drummond refers to the Sub-Treasury at Philadelphia, and the alleged attempt of a gang of burglars last summer to get away with some of Unice Sam's silver and gold. The substance of the story was published in The Sun this morning.

The House held a short session to-day. The Speaker presented a communication from Becretary Tracy, submitting an estimate of appropriation of \$300,000 for the completion of the dry dock at Puget Sound, authorized by the act of Congress of March, 1891; also a letthe act of congress of sates, 1887, also a let-ter from W. B. Franklin. President of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disa-bled Volunteer Soldiers, enclosing an estimate for a deficiency appropriation of \$42,558 for aid to Sate and territorial homes for the fiscal year 1892. These bills were introduced: By Mr. Terry (item., Ark.)—Providing that railroad corporations shall, for the purposes of jurisdiction, be lecreed citizens of the respective states into which their lines of railway extend, or in which they conduct prepary on their business.

reary inter of railway extent, or in which they conduct or carry on their haishess.

By Mr. lierbert (Dem., Ala.)—Amending the law remaining to the pay of the Judge Advocate-tieneral of the Bary so as to provide that the compensation or this officer shall be that of a Captain of the lighest rank or the rank, pay, and allowances of a Colonel of the marine corps as the case may be. The law is to apply to Lapt. Lemity, the officer now holding the other.

By Mr. Onthwaite (Dem., Olino—Providing that companies of the heantial corps organized by the senietary of War in the medical department of the army shall be established upon the same military status as companies of infanity.

be established upon the same military status as companies of infantry.

Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ky.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Fortification Appropriation bill, and it was placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would ask for its consideration on Jan. 5.

Mr. Otis (P. P., Kans.) asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report back at an early day a bill imposing an income tax. Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.) objected.

The Senate bill for the enlargement of the military post at Fort Wayne, Ind., and the bill appropriating \$50,000 to enable the Secretary of War to acquire a good and valuid title to the Fort Brown Reservation were passed.

Mr. Long (Dem., Tex.) opposed the next measure called up, which extends for three years from June 3, 1802, the provisions of an actfor the muster out and pay of certain officers and enlisted men in the volunteer forces. As he raised the point of no quorum, and as no everim could be secured the bill folial of every means from could be secured.

and enlisted men in the volunteer forces. As he raised the point of no quorum and as no quorum could be secured, the bill failed of passage and its consideration was postponed until Jan. et.

until Jan. 4t.
On motion of Mr. Bynum (Dem., Ind.), a bill
was passed authorizing the St. Lawrence
Railroad Company to construct a bridge across
the St. Lawrence River.
Then the special order was called up, being
the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the account between the Government and the State of Florida, known as the
Florida Cinim bill. The House adjourned
without action on the bill.

a new flag. The first bill. "To establish a national floral embiem for the United States of America." names the pansy, called also the garden violet, heartscase, &c., as the national floral emblem. The sentiment expressed in connection with this emblem is to be Justice, liberty, union, culture, and peace," the last three words to constitute the motto. The inauguration of the emblem is to be flittingly celebrated on May I, 1803, in connection with the epening of the World's Fair.

The other bill purposes "to make more definite, uniform, and symbolical the flag of the United States." Section I provides that after July 4, 1863, the flag of the I micel States shall consist of thirteen alternate red and white stripes, seven red and six white, constituting that portion of the flag known as the field; that the part of the flag known as the union shall consist of a rectangular time field, occupying a space next to the staff equal to the upper seven stripes measured herpendicularly, and an equal space horizontally, provided the flag be in proportion to the marching standard, seventy-two inches in width by seventy-eight in length ithe proportion to be increased in accordance with the increase of the size of the flag; that the field shall hold the outline of a white pansy with a true pansy centre, which shall represent the capital or central Government; that the white stars, representing the States, shall be set inside the white outline of the pansy in a manner to produce the general effect, at a distance, of a white pansy in a manner to produce the general effect, at a distance, of a white pansy in a manner to produce the general effect, at a distance, of a white pansy in a manner to produce the general effect, at a distance, of a white pansy in a manner to produce the general effect, at a distance, of a white pansy in a manner to produce the general effect, at a distance, of a white pansy in a blue sky. The second and last section provides that the staff of the flag shall be made to represent a sleeping American rattles

defence, courage, wisdom, strength, peace, and immortality. The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics shows that 27.492 immigrants arrived during the month of November last, rived during the month of November last, against 38,615 in November, 1891, During the elsewn months ending Nov. 30 the number of Immigrants was 510,708, against 502,073 during the corresponding period in 1891. Of the total number of immigrants during the eleven months 63,463 came from Austria-Hungary, 10,175 from Denmark, 6,028 from France, 116,929 from Germany, 65,561 from Prance, 116,929 from Rechards, 30,078 from Poland, 07,149 from Russia, 51,061 from Sweden and Norway, 6,640 from Switzerland, 40,409 from England and Wales, 12,058 from Botland, 54,864 from freiland, and 19,897 from all other countries. These figures show a decrease of only 41,305 as compared with the eleven months in 1891, notwithstanding the quarantine restrictions.

in much the same position as Mr. Field, the Philadelphia Postmaster, who wants to resign. Philadelphia Fostmaster, who wants to resign, in that they are anxious to resume private business. Mr. Van Catt of New York and Mr. Sexton of Chicago have already announced that they have made business connections to be entered into after the 4th of March, the terms of these officials expiring early in April. Mr. Hart of Besten and Mr. Zemstern of Chadanati, however, have two years to serve, and they have already announced that they have made other arrangements. There will be about sixty vacances in the ranks of first-class Postmasters when the Senate convenes in extra session in March, or at least the terms of that number of Postmasters will then have expired.

Representative Lind of Minnesota is preparing for the Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House a report upon merce Committee of the House a report upon the bill to provide for the uniform classification of freight and uniform bills of lading for all inter-State commerce. This report will be made to Congress next week. The bill according to Representative Lind, will be conservative in its provisions, and he maintains that it will be of great benefit and advantage to merchants and all other shippers in every part of the country. He says that at present the different classifications of freight renders it impossible for a man shipping from one State to another to know what will be the classification of the freight he is sending. As rates are charged upon the classification, the shipper sees not know what rates will be charged un-

til the freight arrives at its destination. Mr. Lind says that the Boards of Trade, business Lind says that the Boards of Trade, business men, and merchants all over the country have petitioned for this logislation, and he believer the bill will be passed at this session.

There has siways been a keen competition for the best seats on the floor among United States Senators, and this spirit is exemplified again in the applications that have already been made for the seat vacated by the late Senator Gibson of Louisians. This is a very desirable seat, being the second in the main aisle in the third row on the Democratic side. Senator Vilas of Wisconsin was the lucky man, and will henceforth occupy the seat. His old seat in the first row, next the lobby door, is not regarded as a particularly desirable one, but Senator Hunton of Virginia, who had been assigned to a seat far in the row; though he has been occupying Senator Colquitt's seat recently) made application for it.

Mr. Mason, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, says that the passage of Representative Scott's bill, increasing the tax on distilled spirits to \$1.25 a gallon, would increase the revenues of the Government to the extent of \$35,000,000 a year. He bases this prediction on an estimate that 100,0000 gallons of distilled spirits will be withdrawn for consumption during the fiscal year beginning July 1 next. At the present rate of taxation this would net the Government \$30,000,000, and at the proposed rate \$125,000,000.

By a resolution adopted by the House a few days ago Chairman Springer of the Ways and Means Committee was authorized to appoint a sub-committee for which he should be Chairman) to investigate the condition of the Treasury Department. He to-day appointed as his colleagues, Wilson of West Virginia, Turner of Georgia, Reed of Maine, and Burrows of Michigan. Mr. Springer has called a meeting of the sub-committee for 11 o'clock on Monday. The meeting will be for the purpose of organization and the formulation of a request to the Secretary of the Treasury for the information desired.

Secretary Foster of the Treasury sent to the House to-day a deficiency estimate aggregating \$50,000 for the quarantine service for the fiscal year 1893. Extraordinary expenses at the several quarantine stations on account of the threatened invasion of cholera during the past summer have about exhausted the appropriation for the maintenance of such stations, which regulers this appropriation necessary. necessary.

ANXIETY ABOUT E. P. CHAMBERLAIN.

He Has Left the Accounts of the John M. George Estate in Some Confusion. Edward P. Chamberlain, the executor of the estate of John W. George, has been missing from the city since Nov. 7 last. Mr. Chamberlain is a Kentuckian, 55 years old, and his love for Kentucky liquids is testified to by all his friends. Up to within two weeks Mr. Chamberlain was the sole executor of the George estate. Joseph George, who was made an executor by the will, but never qualified, has

since qualified, and now, under his direction. Mr. Chamberiain's accounts are being examined by an expert. There is an apparent defleiency of something less than \$25,000. The examination is not completed, however, and it is very possible that this \$25,000 will be ac-Mr. George was a partner in the firm of

Charles J. Osborn & Co., who used to be Jay Gould's brokers. He made a million dollars in the business, and retired fifteen years ago. Chamberlain was the head bookkeeper of the firm, and was a great favorite with Mr. George. Mr. George died three years after retiring Joseph, and he named Joseph with Chamberlain as his executors. Chamberlain qualified at once. Eugene died a year and a half ago. For a long time before that Joseph was in

Texas on a ranch. The present value of the estate is about \$500,000, most of which is in real estate. The other \$500,000 was personal property, and has been divided.

When he was made executor of the estate Mr. Chamberlain retired from the employ of Charles J. Osborn & Co., and devoted all of his time to managing the estate. He had no income other than from this work. The attorneys for the estate were look work. come other than from this work. The attorneys for the estate were Lockwood & Crane of 48 Wall street, and he made his office with them. He was a bachelor and lived at boarding houses. His evenings he spent at the Windsor Hotel. He was of a joind disposition, and he was a friend of all the brokers who gather in the corridors of the hotel.

He has had a way of disappearing for two or three weeks at a time. The last year he was away more than usual, and the lawyers thought it best that Mr. Joseph George should come on and qualify as an executor and assist in manging the estate.

Chamberlain's last known place of residence in the city was the boarding house at 41 West Forty-second street. He was on his way up there in a carriage on the evening of Nov. U, when the driver concluded that it would be wise to take him to a hospital. The story of this was printed in a morning paper on Nov. 7.

wise to take him to a hospital. The story of this was printed in a morning paper on Nov. 7. He was at his office and all right on the morning of the 7th. He went away without seeing Mr. Lockwood and that is the last heard of him. Mr. Lockwood had search made for him. At 41 West Forty-second street it was said he had been sick, and had gone away to the South for his health, they thought.

Mr. Lockwood said yesterday, "We only know that Mr. Chamberlain has not been about since Nov. 7 and we do not know where he has gone. It is true that we are examining his ac-

D. EDGAR CROUSE'S WILL.

A Petition for Its Probate Presented to the Surrogate in Syracuse.

STRACUSE, Dec. 17 .- The Surrogate's Court had not yet opened for the day's business this morning when Morris A. Graves and Jacob Nottingham, the executors under the will of the deceased millionaire, D. Edgar Crouse, and ex-Surrogate Cook entered with the petition for the probate of the will. The formalities were short, and consisted simply of handing up the somewhat voluminous petition. The citation was made returnable on Feb. 1. There is practically nothing more for the executors to do toward probate except to advertise the petition and wait patiently for objections from alleged wives or children why their names should not be inserted under the clause of

'next of kin." From the estate, which is estimated at about \$4.000,000, must first be taken between \$150 . 000 and \$200,000 inheritance tax for the Lenefit of the State Treasury. Then comes \$550. 000 in legacies to friends, servants, and charitable and religious institutions. This will leave \$3,250,000 or more for first, second, and third cousins. Of the first cousins there are twenty-seven, each entitled to an equal share in all personal property, or approximately \$113,000 each. The second and third cousing are between sixty and seventy in number, and are entitled, with the first cousins, to an equal share in all reality. Their interest will be worth about \$2,000 each. The petition con-

share in all renity. Their interest will be worth about \$2,000 each. The petition concludes:

"The petitioners further show that they have made inquiries of Jacob, George N., and Daniel E. Crouse. Lydia N. Hutchins, Lavina C. Williams, Francis J. F. Parkhurst, cousins of said Daniel E. Crouse, deceased, and of other relatives and persons, for the purpose of ascertaining who are the heirs at law and next of kin of Daniel E. Crouse, and their names, ages, and places of residence; and after making such inquiries, and writing many letters to the relatives for the purpose of obtaining all possible information, they verily believe that the aforesaid persons are the only legaters, devisees, heirs at law, and next of kin.

"The petitioners further say that if there are any other heirs at law, legatess, or devisees, their names, ages, and places of residence are wholly unknown to the petitioners, and cannot with reasonable diligence for that purpose be ascertained.

"The petitioners further show, upon information and belief, that the estate and effects of which the said Daniel E. Crouse died selzed and possessed do not exceed in value as follows: Real estate, \$200,000; personal, \$3,800,000.

The Monetary Conference.

The Monetary Conference

Washington, Dec. 17.-It is said at the Treasury Department that the International Monetary Conference at Brussels will adjourn on or before the 21st inst to some time in the spring not yet settled, and that the American delegates will leave for home at once. THE TRAGEDY ON JAN MAYEN

FATE OF MEN WHO KNEW NOT ROW

TO LIVE IN POLAR REGIONS. An Arctic Story Recalled by the Latest Vietnes to the Blenk Island-Salt Ment the Food Staple Provided for the First Men to Winter There-The Record Found

Beside the Bodies of the Poor Sallors, Probably few Americans know that the little island of Jan Mayen was once the scene of one of the most pathetic tragedies that ever occurred in Arctic regions. It was in the early days of polar exploration, when the curiosity of hardy mariners led them to winter in the far North and test the conditions of existence there during the long winter night. The story is not told in well-known books of Arctic travel. but it is found in the record kept by the victims of the tragedy and preserved at The Hague. The journal lay beside the dead bodles of the victims on the snow-covered, isolated isle. It has been translated into French by the latest visitors to the island, but. as far as the writer knows, it has never been published in English. The French expedition sent out last summer on the little steamer Manche to collect specimens of natural history in Jan Mayon and Spitzbergen have called it to mind and narrated the tragic history.

This bleak and barren island, thirty-five miles long, is about 300 miles north of the Arctic circle and nearly midway between Iceland and Spitzbergen. It was lifted above the sea in a past age by some tremendous volcanie eruption. It is very mountainous, and Mount Beeren, its highest summit, rises 8,000 feet above the sea. Always covered with ice and snow, there are no shrubs or other vegetation.

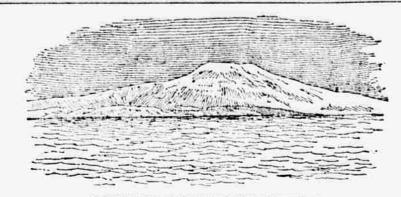
this expedition a meteorological mission. All the men could do was to record the state of the weather, the force and direction of the wind, and the condition of the sea. Their journal does not mention auroral phenomena. They, however, most faithfully carried out all the observations they were told to make. Quite a large number of white bears visited them during the winter, and as the Austrian expedition of ten years ago saw only two or three, these animals seem to have largely diminished in that region within the past two centuries and a half.

During the fall the party were able to collect a few herbs to eat as a saind, and it was not until late in the winter that they began to suffer terribly from scurvy. On March 15 a



HENRY RUDSON

Discoverer of Jan Mayen.
bear was killed, and the record says that as
they long had eaten nothing but salt meat,
this provision of fresh food greatly rejoiced
them. At this time all were victims of scurvy,
A week later they wrote that the lack of fresh
provisions had caused them at last to lose
courage. They were so feeble that their legs
sould hardly support them. The record of Discoverer of Jan Mayen. courage. They were so feable that their legs could hardly support them. The record of their sufferings from day to day invariably



MOUNT BEEREN, THE HIGHEST POINT OF JAN MAYEN.

or any living thing to gladden the eye except in a few sheltered valleys; and it was in these valleys that the Manche, in July last, made her slender harvest of Jan Mayen collections.

Nearly ten years had elapsed since a human being had landed on the little island. The voyagers on the Manche were greatly surprised when they landed in Marie Muss Bay and advanced into a valley somewhat sheltered from the winds, where they saw the little wooden building that had housed the Austrian circumpolar party for thirteen months in 1882-83. The storms of a decade had bleached and worn the exterior, but within everything was as the Austrians had left it. Not a drop of water had entered. In the kitchen was a dish full of frozen birds' bggs. One sailor had forgotten a little package he had wrapped in a handkerchief. A shirt was hanging on a line where, ten years before, it had been placed to dry. Maximum and minimum themometers hung on the walls. In an excavation under the house, which had served as a bathroom and a dark chamber for the photographer, were some bottles of wine, and the visitors drank it, well assured that this different contents a surprise of the weather observations they had been instructed to make.

April was the fatal month. On April 3 only the of the weet sail month. On April 3 only thus had been instructed to make.

April was the fatal month. On April 3 only the work of the weet sail month. On April 3 only twent to make they had been instructed to make.

April was the fatal month. On April 3 only the of the result on the work of the weet sail so wer suffering most. In the house where greatly sund, and the party longed for a few dozen moore fowls. The dog was kept as a last resource. On April 16 the write of the record died. "May the Lord have mercy on his soul." sars the journal the party who, when it landed on the listle by was a last resource. On April 16 the write of the record died. "May the Lord have mercy on his soul." sars the fow the work of the work of keeping the party who, when it landed on the photographer, were some bottles of wine, and the visitors drank it well assured that this years old. A zinc box in a corner contained some well-preserved biscuit. On the walls



mentand the State of Florida, known as the Florida Cinim bill. The House adjourned without action on the bill.

Mr. Butler (Dem., Iowa) introduced two bills in the House to-day, one designating a mational flower and the other providing for a new flag. The first bill, "To establish a mational flower and the bille before I would the same and the other providing for a new flag. The first bill, "To establish a mational floral emblem for the United States of America," names the pansy, called also the garden violet, heartscase, de., as the national floral emblem. The sentiment expressed in generation with this emblem is to be "Justice, liberty, union, culture, and peace," the last three words to constitute the motto. The inauguration of the emblem is to be fittingly eslebrated on May I, 1833, no connection with the spening of the World's Fair.

The other bill purposes "to make more definite states," was absortage that it would induce the flag thow as the flag of the uniform, and symbolical the flag of the solid states. Section I provides that after July 4, 1833, the flag of the finited States shall consist of thitteen alternate red and white stripes, seven red and six white, constituting that protion of the flag known as the light that the part of the flag known as the union shall consist of the tens afternate red and white as the part of the flag known as the union shall consist of the tens afternate red and white as a possible to the part of the flag known as the union shall consist of the tens afternate red and white as a possible to the part of the flag known as the union shall consist of a rectangular time field, occurption of the flag known as the union shall consist of a rectangular time field, occurpting a space next to the staff equal to the upper feeren stripes measured white accounts of the said; "I was a storing in the special possible to such that the part of the flag known as the light that the part of the flag known as the more provided the flag bein proportion to the march.

The other provides that af satiors could read and write, and the record

On Aug. 26, 1633, the seven sailors were landed on the island. The company had provided them with everything that was thought necessary for their comfort and well being. They had provisions in abundance, but, unfortunately, the commissary supplies consisted largely of salt meat. This shows how little was known at that time of the food required in Arctic regions. Such a diet was certain to breed scurvy, and the sad fate of men placed on Jan Mayen to-day with a similar supply of winter food could be predicted with certainty. A few live fowls and a dog were also landed with the sailors, besides a couple of small cannon "to defend themselves against Spanish pirates." Pirates were terrorizing the seas in those days, and the honest Dutchmen did not know how far north they might meet the black flag. At this time there were neither barometers nor thermometers, and yet the Dutch cailed vided them with everything that was

FRAUD IN ADIRONDACK LANDS.

A Practice by Which Many Valuable Acres Are Lost to the State,

ALBANY, Dec. 17.-State Engineer Schenek said to-day that, in his opinion, a rotten state of affairs has existed in the Adirendack region for many years past with regard to the owner ship of lands of non-residents which have been sold for State taxes. The law as it now stands provides that lands of non-residents shall not be sold for delinquent taxes unless a notice is first served on the occupant. Knowing this, private owners denude their acreage of lumber and then default on the payment of the State tax. The usual notice is given when taxes are due, but no attention is paid to it. When no occupant can be found the land is assessed as non-resident, the State securing title thereto at a State tax sale. In the mean time some guide has been living in a shanty on the property, and fifteen or twenty years after the default the land has again become valuable in consequence of the forests attaining a second growth. The former owner, or some one who has secured his title, then comes down to Albany and redeems the land, if he can prove a case of occupancy, even by a guide. The Comptroller says he is powerless in this matter, and much valuable land is thus lost to the State by reason of these practices.

Mr. Schenck says the Legislature will be asked to amend the law so as to provide that a delinquent tax notice served upon the owner of land, as shown by the County Clerk's records, shall hereafter be sufficient and final, and in the event of any cancellation of the sale of lands at a State tax sale, the redeemer must pay all back taxes and the expense the State was put to in acquiring the land at the tax sale. He thinks these provisions would prevent much of this sharp work. The State Legineer says that the majority of the tax titles to Adirondack land obtained from the State under the provisions of the law as it now stands are hardly worth the paper they are usual notice is given when taxes are due, but

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chased an eight-million-dollar claim against the Government of San Domingo, and Mr. Wells and several others will go to the island shortly to see about arrangements for the pay-ment of this debt. shortly to see about arrangements for the payment of this debt.

The claim was owned originally by Westerndorp et Cie. of Amsterlam, who lent the San Domingan Government six millions to pay off its debt and make improvements, and two millions to build railroads. The Government transferred the right to collect datics on certain articles to Westerndorp et Cie. and the latter appointed its agent for that purpose. It is alleged that the Government opposed the transfer of the Dutch firm's claim to the American company. Six months ago the Government defaulted in the payment of the interest on the debt, and the main purpose of the visit of the representatives of the American company will be to arrange about that.

Mr. Brown said yesterday that the Americans expected no trouble with the San Domingo Government. He said there was no political significance in the present deal, which was purely a commercial transaction. He denied the assertions of a morning paper that Postmaster-General Wanamaker was interested in the company or that the purpose of the Purchase was to bring about the cession of San Domingo to the Unted States.

THEIR CLAIM ON BAN DOMINGO.

American Capitalists Buy an Eight-million

Debt Owed In Amsterdum

A syndicate of American capitalists, includ-

ng among others Charles Stewart Smith, Pres-

ident of the Chamber of Commerce: Gen.

ewton, U. S. A., Willard Brown and Charles

W. Wells of Brown & Wells, attorneys for the

Western Union Telegraph Company, have pur-

hristman Money Orders Sent to Fatherland From Dec. 1 to Dec. 16, inclusive, the New York Post Office sold money orders on foreign Post Offices for \$1.593.314. To Great Britain went 83,806 orders, calling for \$647.550. To Germany were sent 37,311 orders, of the value of \$417.966, and to Sweden 12,302, of the value of \$131.207. The average value of the orders sent to Italy was \$27.50, more than double that of these sent to any other country.

THESE CRANKS DIDN'T JUMP.

so destrolists

AND THE VIGILANCE OF THE BRIDGE POLICE YESTERDAY WAS VAIN. Two Boston Men Had Announced Their In-

tention of Leaping to Fame or Beath, but They Failed to Keep Their Appointment At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a young man was lounging upon the tower platform of the Brooklyn Bridge. He wandered from one side to the other. He leaned over the rail and watched the panoruma of vessels upon the river below. He looked up and down the roadway, first on one side and then on the other He seemed to have nothing to do, and, unlike several other men on the platform, had not the air of waiting for his best girl, or for some girl who thought she was the best.

No one seemed to be much interested in this young man, except a bridge policeman. This bridge policeman was short, and wrapped up to within an inch of his lip. His helmet was drawn down over his eves, which had a fore look in them. Every time the young man moved, the policeman's eyes kept pace with him. When the young man went near the rail, the policeman got within easy distance of him. and made ready as if to spring.
"Very curious person, that policeman,"
muttered the young man. "He must have

been drinking." "Very suspicious young man that," whispered the policeman in the ear of the rounds "I think he's one of 'em, and I'll grab him if he makes a move."

At 2:30 o'clock the young man got very im-

patient. He left the platform and lounged up the promenade toward the centre of the bridge. A policeman was coming toward him, All at once he saw this policeman stop, open his mouth, and lean a little forward, as if he saw some sort of a spirit manifestation in the air behind the young man.

The young man walked on, and the policeman waited until he passed, then followed him. When they got to the platform the policeman of the eccentric gesticulations nodded his hend, winked at the young man, and waved a sort of dismissal to the other policeman. The young man was much amused. He laughed aloud, inspected the rondway on both sides, and then walked up to the policeman, who stood with muscles stiffened as for a spring. up the promenade toward the centre of the

what time is it?" said the young man. "What time is it?" said the young man.
"It's a quarter of three," said the policeman.
"You're fifteen minutes overdus."
That's so," said the young man. "Two thirty was the time."
The policeman's mouth opened and shut like the mouth of a fish out of water, while his eyes opened very wide. "Usually comes in a truck," said he.
"Is that so?" said the young man. "Which eyes opened very wide. "Usually comes in a truck," said he.

"Is that so?" said the young man. "Which side is the letter?"

Fither side, "said the policeman, "and no side at all, for that matter. They comes out on the truck to just about here. There, over they goes. But not to-day."

"Think not?" said the young man.

"Nary," said the policeman, shaking with laughter, "We're on."

"I know," said the young man.

"I know," said the young man.

"I told them," said the young man.

"Oh," said the policeman, "You're a queer one. Where's your friend?"

"Look here," said the young man, "You ought to know better than to be drinking on duty."

"Now, just keep quiet, you looney bridge jumper," said the policeman, "Don't you know better than to tump into that there bucket of iee down there?"

"What in the world are you talking about?" said the young man.

"That's all right," said the policeman, tap-

said the young man.

"That's all right," said the policeman, tapping the young man on the breast with his forefinger, "only don't try it on to-day. Wait

foreinger, "only con't try it on to-day. Wait till summer."

"Well, I'll be ——," said the young man.

"You look like a pretty decent young tellow. You look as though you had some sense," said the polleman. "Your friend ain't turned up. There ain to boat to pick you up. Get a move on you. Come now, go home and give it up." it up."
What do you take me for?" said the young man: I'm out here to see two men jump off the bridge. They said they were going to jump at 2%, and I told the police to look out

in bridge. They said they were going to jump at 2% and I told the police to look out for them."

"Hey?" said the policeman.

"Yes." said the young man. "And what is the matter with you?"

"Why why" said the policeman. "I thought 1 thought you was they," and he laughed till he almost cheked. We've all been watchin' you. We thought you was crazy, and was goin' to take a flying leap from the platform."

What he and the other police were looking for was two men from Boston, who announced that they were going to jump at 2:30 to gain notoristy and a place among museum freaks. Their names, as they gave them, are Harry Minks and I an Sullivan, known to his friends as torky Jun. They gave their address as bid Merrimae street, Boston. They did not try to jump yesterday, and in all probability they will not try. The distance is great and the water is very cold. Besides, the police are looking out for them. hope left. We depend only on the mercy of tool. The wind and the weather are the same as yesterday."

One of the most pathetic incidents in Arctic adventure is the fidelity with which these poor fellows, while they were dying by inches, made every day the record of the weather conditions which they had been told to keep. On April 23 this entry appears in the journal: "To-day no one is able to help himself excepting me. All the work of assisting others has now fallen upon me. I am doing my duty as well as I can, and I shall do it as long as food gives me the strength to move. At this moment I went to help our Captain, who asked me to lift him from his bed. He seems to be dying, and he thinks that this change will diminish his sufferings. The night has been cloudy, and the wind asit was vesterday."

Here is the record of the last few days:
"April 27-The day is damp. To-day we killed our dog to have a little fresh meat. It cannot help is much. The night was cloudy but without wind.

"April 20-In the night the wind changed to the northeast.

the northeast.

April 30 The day is clear and sunshing. Mayor Grant and Others Supply Memorials

with a strong wind from the northeast. Ithink I am dying.

So ends the record. The last day's entry is I am dying."

No ends the record. The last day's entry is scarcely legible.

It was not until June 4 that the first of the whalers reached the island.

If they had come a month earlier it is barely possible that they might have saved some of the wretched sailors. When they entered Marie Muss Bay they had sad misgivings, because they saw no one upon the shore. The whalers landed, and found their six former comrades dead in their bunks. The first of the seven to die had been buried by the others. In front of one of the bodies was some bread and cheese, of which the man had made his last repast; and before the body of the man who had written the last words in the man who lad written the last words in the man who lad written the last words in the journal was an open prayer book. Six graves were dug beside the first one, and a salvo was fired over the bodies of the poor Dutch sailors, who had perished to a man because Europeans had not yet learned how to pass a winter in the far north.

One of our pictures shows Mount Beeren, whose sides are always covered with snow and glaciers. It will be observed on the map that a larger number of manes have been given to the various topographic aspects of the north coast than to any other part of the island. This is because the drift ice, crowding on the southern shores, almost invariably prevents the approach of vessels, and the north coast is far more accessible. The corner stone of the new armory at the southeast corner of l'ark avenue and Thirtyfourth street, which is to be the home of the -first Regiment and th tery, was laid by Mayor Grant yesterday morning. It was just twenty minutes past 10 when the three-ton granite block was raised in the air and deposited in its permanent resting place just at the right of the proposed Thirty-fourth street entrance. Mayor Grant made a short speech. Then the Rev. George II. Vandewater, paster of St. Andrew's Church and chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, offered a short prayer. Standing near him, with uncovered heads, were Mayor Grant, Mayor-elect Gilroy, President Barker Grant, Mayor-elect Gilroy, President Barker of the Department of Taxes, and Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, all members of the Armory Board. Close to them were Col. F. N. Greene, commander of the regiment, and Capt. David Wilson, commander of the Second Battery, with other officers of the two organizations. Out in the street was a crowd of perhaps 200 neonle. 200 people. The stone has this inscription: the approach of vessels, and the north coast is far more accessible.

It is worth while to correct a blunder which is to be found in many encyclopadias and books. The Dutch sailor Jan Mayen, whose name was given to the island, was not its discoverer, as nearly every work of reference asserts. In 1607 the great English traveller, Henry Hudson, while exploring in Arctic waters, discovered the bleak island and gave to it the name of Hudson's Touches. It was not until four years after that the Dutchman Jan Mayen, in the ship Esk, visited the island. It is another case of Columbus saud Amerigo Vespucci. The original discoverer was not honored in the name of the thing discovered. The pame of the Dutchman was given to the island, and one of its extinct craters is known as the Esk, from the name of his vessel; and strangely enough, we have a more satisfactory account of Hudson's discovery of the island than the subsequent visit of Jan Mayen.

CYRUS C. ADAMS.

American Guard, 1852—1892. Pro Aris et Pro Fecis.

Col. Greene has been at odds for some time, so it is said, with the members of the Armory Board; and it is said that is making preparations for the ceremony of resterday he ignored the Armory Board and consulted only the architect. A history of the Seventy-first legalment, a history of sach company, a roster of the companies, a souvenir book containing similar facts about the Second Battery, had been provided for the receptacle under the corner stone. Mayor Grant, observing the lack of memorials of the time, pulled a Sux and a Hersia out of his pocket and deposited them in the bot. Gen. Fitzgerald then throw in some coins, and others did the same.

PARADISE ON EARTH. Ges. John and Gen, Mary Open the Maybell

Campaign To-night Stephen Maybell and his wife, Mary Maybell, political evangelists" from San Francisco. will begin a series of public meetings at Clarendon Hall. Thirteenth street, near Third avenue, to-night, Sunday. They are the exponents of a new order, called the Army of

Heaven at Hand, and their views are poculiar in the extreme. Each of them, John and Mary, is a General of the Army of Heaven. Gen. Mary is not a bit less enthusiastic than Gen. John.

"Wo will amalgamate," she says, "the Republican. Democratic, and Populist parties the Salvation Army and the Socialists, all will be joined in one great order which will sweep this country and overturn all existing forms and conditions of society. We will shake this city to its foundation, and we are going to begin to-night. We will have the Parkhursts on the one hand and the politicians on the other flocking to us, and we'll astonish them all. We'll build a new Jerusalem on earth, and corruption in politics will be a thing of the past."

Gen. John Maybell says that the combined creed of his order is: Absolute free trade, land currency, equality of woman in suffrage, a common brotherhood of man, and the establishment of "heaven on earth," where all men will be actuated by the precepts of the golden rule. Mary, is a General of the Army of Heaven.

The Green Goods Printers Held.

Anthony Comstock, much elated over his successful raid on Eugene A. Marvin's green goods circular publishing house at 482 Eighth avenue on Friday afternoon, appeared in the

avenue on Friday afternoon, appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday to press the complaints against the three prisoners. They demanded an examination, and were held each in \$1,000 bail.

Marvin, the proprietor of the place, has not yet been arrested. His establishment was the source of supply, it is believed, for all the green goods swindlers in the country. Fourteen men and two women were employed there, and the place contained a complete printing outfit together with a stock of \$00,000 direculars, imitation newspaper elippings, and bogus telegrams.

AN ÆOLIAN

Will make the most acceptable Christmas Present you can possibly purchase.

It can be played upon by any member of the family, and will enable you to have music is your home at any and all times without the aid of a mysician.

It is not a mechanical instrument, but is capable of the most delicate shadings of tempo and expression. The operation of playing it is so simple that it can be

learned by any one with a few days' practice.

Any piece of music can be obtained for it, but it is designed for and particularly adapted to the highest grades of classical and operatic music. All the Wagner Overtures and Beethoven Symphonies, together with works of all the masters, have been arranged for the AEOLIAN, and are played by it with wonderful orchestral effect.

The tone of the Aeolian is peculiarly soft and beautiful, resembling more than anything else, a small orchestra, with its different parts.

YOU ARE EARNESTLY INVITED TO CALL AND HEAR THIS WONDERFUL INSTRUMENT.

18 West 23d Street, New York City.

Open Wednesdays until 10 P. M.



NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR GOOD ROADS. It Still Hankers for a "National Highway

Commission of Inquiry." A meeting of the executive officers of the National League for Good Roads was held at | recently reported to have fallen heir to \$10,000, their temporary headquarters, 45 Broadway, resterday. Senator Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska presided and others present were Gen. Stone of this city, and Dr. Chauncey B.

Ripley of New Jersey. The object of the meeting was to discuss the matter of obtaining from Congress a charter conferring upon the League a national incorporation. After the meeting a committee conferred with the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Internal Trade on the best means to be used

in interesting commercial bodies in the object of the association. The League wants a Na-tional Highway Commission of Inquiry. Otherwise the present plans of the League are stated as follows: To combine, as far as practicable, the efferts of all persons now engaged in the work for road reform.

Loawaken interest in the subject among the people at lare. Large and an interest in the subject among the people at large.

To receive, publish, and discuss any well-considered plans for local, Nate, or national action or legislation. To set in providing for a proper road exhibit and for free instruction in road making at the Worl's Fair in Chicago.

To extablish the League upon the broadest possible basis throughout the country, so that its influence may be of weight in any direction in which it may ultimately lie throws.

The temperary management does not feel authorized to adopt any line of policy, nor commit the League to any special scheme which might antagonize the partisans of others, and thus defeat its immediate purpose to unite and solidity the movement.

The immediate formation of county leagues is recommended as a sep toward the spread of the organization into township and school districts. County secretaries will be appointed by the State Boards, upon the

tion into township and school districts. County secre-taries will be appointed by the Sate Boards, upon the recommendation of promitent editions.

Until the State Boards are fully organized, all corre-apondence will be conducted through the general head-quarters, 45 Broadway, New York.

All State, county, and local legales are at liberty to act independently in local matters of road improve-ment, and will be supported by the national erganiza-tion as far as is practicable and proper.

tion as far as a practicable and proper.

The list of Vice-Presidents to date is:
for D. Russell Brown, Bliefe Island; floy, A. J. Seay,
Oklahoma; (see B. R. Prince, New Mexico; floy J. E.
Rickard, Montana, flow B. R. Ucherd, Newala; floy
George W. Peck, Wisconsin; flow Lavi K. Fuller, Verment; flow, Whitama Northerm, Georgia, floy, A. C.
Mellette, South Dukota, flow claude Matthews, Indiana; flow, John T. Rich Michigan, flow, Tilliams, South
Darb, Minnesota; G. H. Lattlam, California; Gerard C.
Ricown, Pennsylvania, W. L., Finny, Arricona; Gustaw
Lutman, Maryland, George Lewis Florida; A. Niddjaswart, Oldic H. P. Whoele, Johan, George A. Perking,
Massachusetts; Richard M. Pearson, North Carolina.

THE NEW CARLE CARS. A Trial Trip Made With Horses Over the

Broadway Line, A trial trip was made last night over the Broadway street railroad by one of the new calde cars. Four stylish grays, with docked tails, drew the handsome car, which was manufactured by the Laciede Company of St. manufactured by the Laclede Company of St.
Louis, and differs in several respects from
any now in use here. It is over thirty feet
long and wider than the ordinary car. The
doors are double and are hung from the top.
They are worked automatically, both doors
being moved at once.

The most pleasing innovation is the arrangement of the lighting. Gas is used in
the three centre chandeliers of four burners
each. The gas is stored in tanks beneath the
car. Another new feature are the rubber-embedded windows, which are equipped with
movable curtains, fixed on rollers similar to

evable curtains, fixed on rollers similar to

movable curtains, fixed on rollers similar to those in use in steam cars.

The interior of the new car is finished in cherry, and the metaltrimmings are of bronze, highly polished. Thirty persons can be com-fortably seated, and the platforms are extra large. The trucks are of the Benis type, ar-ranged to carry the grip, which can be oper-ated from either platform. The car runs very smoothly.

MR. WORMSER'S CARRIAGE WRECKED. The Team Run Away While the Banker Was Resting at the Casino

Isidor Wormser, the banker, is the owner of a spirited pair of coach horses. On Thursday afternoon he took a drive in Central Park, and stopped at the Casino, leaving the horses in charge of the coachinan. While the latter was on the sidewalk the team became frightened and started at a rapid pace down the east drive toward Fifty-minth street. They rounded the corner of Fifty-minth street. They rounded the corner of Fifty-minth street and Fifth avenue in safety and dashed madly up the avenue.

Park Policeman Terwilliger, who was stationed at the Fifth avenue entrance to the park, saw the horses coming and tried to head them off, but failed. Then he jumped into a furniture wagon and gave chase. Near Sixty-first street the runaways became entangled in the harness and foll, cutting themselves badly. They got up again, however, and continued up the avenue. Near Sixty-second street they ran into a wagon, weeking the carriage. At Sixty-fourth street they supplied again and were paptured by the policeman.

Both the borses were badly injured, and the day afternoon he took a drive in Central Park,

Both the horses were badly injured, and the remains of the carriage were carried away piecemeal. Blackhorse Says Mrs. Blackhorse Stabbed

Him. Charley Blackhorse, an Indian living at 434 Eighth avenue, went to the West Thirty-seventh street police station early yesterday morning bleeding from a stab wound in the left breast. He told the sergeant that his wife had stabbed him. The wound was slight. An ambulance surgeon dressed it. Blackhorse, who says he is an actor, refused to make any complaint against his wife.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS.

An examination of our stock is strongly urged. It is unquestionably the largest in the city, and, for good work, the lowest priced. As an illustration we quote prices of a few leading

articles: Substantial Sideboards, \$18 and upward. Dining Chairs, \$2 and upward.

Handsome Bedroom Suits, \$18 and upward. Chiffonnieres, with five drawers, \$7 and upward. Serviceable Hall Stands, \$8.50 and upward. Blegant Parlor Sults, \$58 and upward. And every description of Household Furniture, Bed

ding, Mirrors Drapery, &c., of the newest pattern and best workmanship, in large variety, at equally low OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS

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CEO. C. FLINT CO., MANUPACTURERS,

STORES: 104, 100 & 100 WEST 14TH ST. bot 6th and 7th avec, one deep wast of 6th ave.

FOOTPADS IN CONNECTICUT.

An Attempt at Burglary Folled-A Woman and Several Men Held Up.

Nonwark, Dec. 17 .- Benjamin Bechtel was and the money was expected this week. At 2's o'clock this morning Mr. Bechtel was awakened by the barking of his dog and arose to investigate. He found the dog with his forepaws on the window still and a man glaring through the window trying to quiet the dog. Bechtel got his revolver and fired at the mar. who limped away. This morning blood was found in the yard.

Miss Jennie Josephs was driving home from Norwalk to Belden's Hill last evening, and when in a lonely spot her horse's head was seized by a man who was either a negro or was blackened in disguise. At the same time a second negro demanded her money. She handed him her purse, which contained only a few cents. The man counted it and climbed into the carriage and tried to take her watch away. He did not succeed in this, but getting hold of her hand managed to tear off her rings, one of which was a diamond.

Then the man made an attempt to assault her, but the horse, frightened at her screams and the scuffling in the carriage, gave a bound and ran away. The man at his head was knocked down and run over, while the one in the carriage fell out at the sudden start. Miss describe soon regained control of the horse and drove home.

William Comstock of New Canaan was driving home about 10 o'clock last night with a ten-year-old boy in the wagon. While passing through a piece of woods in the Frogtown district a shot was fired from the side of the road. The bullet struck Mr. Cemstock near the temple, making a bad wound. The bordrove him to his home, where the bullet was removed by a physician. Comstock has the reputation of slways carrying a large sum of money.

Last night Charles Swan, a well-known handed him her purse, which contained only

reputation of slways carrying a large sum of money.

Last night Charles Swan, a well-known horseman, was walking through the cut in Ansenia, when he was attacked by three high-waymen. Two of them held him while the third robbed him of what money he had on his person. When they attempted to take his watch Mr. Swan wrenched himself loose and struck one of the men in the face and they all ran away. His loss was about \$20.

On Thursday night John L. Chapman, a wealthy farmer of Pisinfield, arose in response to a kneck at the door, and when he opened it a man thrust a revolver into his face and demanded money. Chapman shut the door so quickly that the revolver was thrust aside just, as it went off and the builet did no harm. The man ran away, Welcome J. Browning was held up on the highway in the same town near the same hour by two men who demanded his valuables. He struck one and then took to his heels. Two shots were lired at him, but neither hit him.

Patrick Keegan was stopped near the Chapmight, and his money and a watch were inkeding had badiy pounded. His cries brought held, but his assailants escaped.

Freight Blockade at Suspension Bridge, LOCKPORT, Dec. 17 .- There is a big freight blockade at Suspension Bridge. Long lines of freight trains are standing on sidings and are unable to get into the New York Central yards at that point. The Michigan Central, Grand Trunk, and other Western lines are sending train after train of loaded freight cars, while

the West Shore, Lehigh Valley, and Eastern fromk lines are sending quantities of freight West. Trains are held on this side of Suspension Trains are held on this side of Suspension Bridge for a day on shiftings at Santourn and Lockport Junction. The New York Central have the only pards at the bridge and they are full of trains. Track laying has been going on at the bridge for two or three menths past, but the more tracks half the more cars aptear to fill them. There seems to be no show of litting the blockade for some time to come. Trains are being moved, however, as fact as possible. possible.

Found the Meteor Hat.

ALBANY, Ore., Dec. 17.-About 5 o'clock yes. terday morning Fred Rels saw a bright meteo: approaching from the southeast. It was travelling very rapidly, and with a rushing sound fell into the street followed by a wake of bright starks. He is hastened to the spect where it struck the earth and found a stone about fourteen inches in circumference. It was very hot, and charred the heard upon which it was placed. The stone had the appearance of a volcanic production.

Used His Quene to Hang Himself. Los Angeles, Dec. 17.-A. H. Young, the Chinaman condemned to death for the murder of the boy Ferdinand inadajodo, committed suicide by hanging himself with his queue to one of the bars of his cell.

BEST & CO

Girls' Cloaks,

\$4.75.

Former Prices \$7 to \$10.

\$7.75. Former Prices \$9.50 to \$13.

A collection of broken buts, Jackets, Newmarkets and Gretchens-marked

down to close out. Also fine Fur Trimmed Juckets, 32, 34 and 36 inch bust, at greatly reduced prices.

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